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SOCIOLOGICAL NOTES.

A Unique Public Trust to Reduce the Evils of Alcoholism.¹—

Society condemns drunkenness. Our states ordain that teachers in the public schools shall teach the physical effects of the alcohol habit. Regarding alcoholism as a disease, many municipalities attempt to arrest its propagation by declaring illegal the sale of alcoholic beverages for other than medicinal purposes. Other cities, regarding the excessive use of stimulants as a necessary evil, leave the weak individual to be eliminated by his own passion, while the traffic is given a legal standing in exchange for large pecuniary compensation in the form of license taxes. We hear of the Gothenburg System and the State Dispensary as methods by which society attempts to reduce to the minimum the evils of alcoholism by removing the greatest factor in its propagation, private profits from the sale of intoxicants. In two cases only, I think, government authorities go beyond fixing the legal standing of the traffic. In Cambridge and Gloucester, Massachusetts, salaried propagandists are employed, who devote their entire time to combating alcoholism.

This city temperance missionary, generally known as city missionary, dates from the year 1864, and is paid from the city treasury in fulfillment of a promise made by the city authorities upon the acceptance of the Sanders Temperance Fund. The terms of the bequest are as follows: "Believing, as I do, that drunkenness is a crime, and likewise the origin of a large portion of crimes, vices and misery, which exist among us, I am desirous to do all in my power for its prevention and cure by establishing in Gloucester, the place of my ancestors, and Cambridge, my present place of residence, a permanent salary to be paid to some worthy man who has discretion and zeal for the cause." This agent is "to be constantly employed as a missionary in the cause of temperance, in reforming old drunkards and preventing young drunkards, and abolishing as far as possible the use of all intoxicating articles.

"I therefore give and bequeath to the Town of Gloucester the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and to the City of Cambridge the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be held as permanent funds, the interest of which shall be paid quarterly as salaries to those persons employed for the above-named purpose in those places as long as the vice of drunkenness exists."

¹ Contributed by Dr. William H. Allen, University of Pennsylvania.

At the time, this bequest was not given the attention it deserved, because public interest was concentrated on news from the battlefield. The mayor's message to the Cambridge councils made no mention of the gift. The histories of Cambridge, with one or two bare references to the existence of a Sanders Temperance Fund, do not refer either to the gift or to the work which it has made possible. The council proceedings record, however, that the councils met October 5, 1864, formally accepted the gift and by ordinance established a board of trustees to take charge of the fund and to carry out the wishes of the donor. The mayor and four members of council were named as trustees, met as a board and appointed a well-known temperance worker of the time as first temperance missionary.

At first the board had an office in the City Hall, where from time to time they met to hear the report of the missionary. He was expected to report from a daily record just how he had busied himself. In 1882, however, "his office hour at the City Hall was discontinued, as no calls were made upon him, and it was felt that the proper exercise of his duties required his presence during those hours at other places." So the board is now only nominal trustee, with no executive functions. It annually reports that the interest on the fund has been paid to the missionary, "whose earnest and eloquent report follows." *et seq.*

As is unusual in the case of similar trust funds, the money was not separately invested and guarded by the trustees. Instead it was absorbed into the treasury and councils voted to pay 6 per cent, or \$600, to the missionary. As the average rate of interest being paid by Cambridge to-day on temporary loans aggregating half a million is only 2.996 per cent, and as time bonds amounting to \$369,000 were floated in 1899 at 3.25 per cent, it is apparent that the absorption of the fund into the treasury was an unforeseen benefit to the cause for which it was given. For it is hardly probable that the trustees could have so invested \$10,000 that it would always net \$600. Secondly, public sentiment may be counted on never to permit the city to reduce the salary of the missionary below \$600. The city stands, therefore, pledged to pay at least \$600 a year for a temperance missionary "as long as the vice of drunkenness exists."

As for the work done, it is to be regretted that the reports of the missionaries have been hidden away among so much statistical material that they are unknown to the people of Cambridge. The Gloucester missionary does not tell the public what he has done during the year, yet probably his work is as generally known to the ordinary business man as is that of his fellow missionary at Cambridge, who makes every year an extensive report. It was disappointing to find

that the barber, merchant, landlady, teacher, librarian and student in Cambridge knew so little of the temperance missionary's work.

It is quite conceivable, however, that the personal influence of the missionary is more direct and farther reaching because so unostentatious. The activities of the missionary include the following: Public temperance meetings, averaging three a week, in halls during the winter and on the Common or public squares during the summer. At these meetings pledges are given, numbering during the year about seven hundred. The missionary follows the converts, protecting them from evil associations, where possible, by helping them secure employment and connecting them with respectable associations. Weekly meetings are also held in the House of Correction, where by moral suasion or mental suggestion attempt is made to arouse in the drinker a hatred of alcohol. The missionary also takes an active part in the annual no-license campaign—Cambridge has had no saloons for fifteen years—by marshaling his friends and the enemies of alcohol to vote no license. His testimony on the effect of local prohibition is that "those who appear before the police courts now on the charge of drunkenness are old offenders. Very few respectable looking young people are now found there." The missionary distributes much temperance literature.

Of great importance is the educational work conducted among the young. Clubs are organized in different parts of the city, whose purpose is to provide respectable enjoyment and to inculcate a belief in the destructiveness and danger of the use of alcohol in any form. Temperance or total abstinence literature is also liberally distributed.

The court room is, however, the laboratory of the temperance missionary. He visits the magistrate's court every morning. He is given a seat inside the railing where only officers of the law, accused, accusers and witnesses are allowed. He is recognized as a city official. Magistrates and police both assist him, and also depend upon him to aid them in enforcing the law. He hears the charges brought against the accused. If they have been arrested for drunkenness or for crimes committed while under the influence of liquor, or for offences growing out of the use of alcoholic stimulants, he makes careful notes of the circumstances. He then interviews the accused, ascertaining the latter's address, whether there is a family dependent upon him, whether he is employed and where, his habits in the use of alcohol, etc. During the year, from 1,700 to 2,000 such interviews are held. It is not necessary to emphasize here the tremendous influence for good which a sympathetic man may have, who meets 2,000 alcohol victims yearly at the bar of justice with promises of assistance. The city condemns and punishes because it must, but it condemns the act.

It does what it can, however, to prevent a repetition by extending a helping hand to the culprit. It recognizes, in a word, society's obligation to a victim of a social institution.

But perhaps of greater importance yet is the work done with the families of confirmed drinkers. In 1897 and 1898 the missionary visited 2,110 and 2,013 "homes of the unfortunate poor, made so because of the intemperate habits of the father." He goes as a friend to ascertain what assistance is necessary. If clothing or food is wanting he appeals to philanthropic individuals or organized societies. But his greatest service is in causing the family to diagnose its own case. Generally employment is found to be the best remedy. The missionary has been very successful in providing the remedy.

As early as 1868 the trustees recognized the necessity of following the missionaries' moral suasion with practical aid. "A fund enabling pecuniary assistance to be rendered in certain cases would, we think, be a great incentive to a permanent reform of the fallen." This fund would doubtless be obtained more readily if the trustees were chosen from philanthropists or from practical students of social problems outside the councils. City officials are unable to give special attention to such a trust. From the standpoint of sociology it is to be regretted that the fund has not been increased so that it would be possible not only to render more effectual preventive aid to alcohol victims but also to classify for social use the facts gathered from a decade's observation of 20,000 homes, 20,000 drinkers, 5,000 pledge takers, 2,000 public temperance meetings, and hundreds of temperance clubs.

Anthracite Coal Miners' Wages.¹—In consequence of the refusal of coal operators to meet committees of the United Mine Workers and adjust grievances presented on August 15, at a convention in Hazleton, a general strike of the anthracite coal miners began on September 17 last. The miners complained that "during the past two or three years the cost of many of the necessities of living has been increased, in many instances 20, 30, 40 and even 50 per cent, while our wages have not increased to any extent whatever. The miners of all other coal regions have had their wages increased, while ours have remained stationary or have been reduced." An advance of 20 per cent was then asked for. They demanded an increase of 5 per cent on all wages of \$1.50 per day and over and an increase of 10 per cent for all wages under \$1.50. It is a matter of some interest to learn what were their average earnings, and if, as a matter of fact, these were so low as to constitute a grievance.

The wage scale in operation at the time the strike began was adopted after the long strike of 1886-87. In consideration of a certain rate of

¹ Contributed by F. G. Fraser.

wages, based on the cost of mining at that time, the miners agreed that powder was to be purchased from the companies at \$2.75 a keg. At that time the price meant but a very small profit. Since 1887, according to the operators, the cost of mining has largely increased, and it would have been manifestly impossible for them to continue a wage scale made in more prosperous times had it not happened that the purchase price of powder declined to about ninety cents, giving an increased margin of profit, which has been almost enough to balance the higher costs of mining, while paying labor the same rate. A reduction of \$1.25 a keg for powder would mean an increase in wages of about one and one-half cents a ton in the mammoth vein, where about eighty tons of coal are mined per keg of powder; and about eight cents per ton in the thin veins, where a keg of powder mines about fifteen tons of coal. This would mean an advance to the miner of about three cents for a two-ton car in the mammoth vein and sixteen cents a car in the thin veins.

What now were the earnings from which these advances were to be measured? In a statement issued September 13 President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, said: "The average wages of the anthracite miner for many years past has been less than \$250 annually." The following is a carefully compiled list of the number of men at work in the Wyoming Valley mines and the amount of wages paid, and the figures presented appear to substantiate the claim:

	Number of Men.	Average Pay Roll Per Month.	Average Pay Per Man.
Lehigh Valley & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.	5,705	\$114,000	\$19.65
Delaware & Hudson Co.	3,090	61,800	20.00
Susquehanna Coal Co.	3,891	77,821	20.00
Kingston Coal Co.	2,262	77,820	34.40
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co.	2,330	46,600	20.00
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	1,139	22,780	20.00
Red Ash Coal Co.	652	13,040	20.00
Parrish Coal Co.	1,166	23,320	20.00
Miscellaneous Companies	3,142	62,480	19.88

At Jeddo, John Markle's pay roll showed many men who did not earn more than \$35 a month, and \$25 of this sum was often deducted for credit at the company store. On the other hand, there were instances during August where miners drew \$50 in cash after making all deductions, including their account for provisions and clothing at the company store. There were many cases also where miners drew more than \$100 after deduction for provisions and powder.

The average amount received by each miner at the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company during August, after deducting for powder, oil, etc., was \$2.60 per day, and the average number of days worked was twenty, amounting to \$52 a month. The wages of miners' laborers was \$1.67 a day. The average wages of the 822 men at the Lattimer colliery is \$38.33 a month. This includes both boys and men and is made up with cost of powder taken out. At the Harwood mine, where the number of men is greater, the average is \$40.06.

Following is a detailed statement of the wages of the men at the Harwood mine, as given by Mr. Calvin Pardee: 145 contractors, net average wages, \$53.75; 168 breaker men and boys, average, \$23.48; 132 outside men, average wages, \$38.73; 143 timber men, roadmen, drivers runners, patchers, door boys and stripping men, average, \$37.55.

As the Jeddo and Harwood collieries represent the best wages, and the Wyoming Valley possibly the worst, the statement of President Mitchell quoted above, that the average wages for the last year were \$250, does not appear very far from the truth.

The Wheat Outlook.¹—The present outlook for a large wheat crop is not so favorable as last year, although the crop is not a failure save in certain parts of this country.

According to Carthew the wheat crop of the world for 1900 is 2,224,000,000 bushels, divided among the various nations as follows: United States, 540,000,000 bushels; Russia, 336,000,000 bushels; France, 296,000,000 bushels; India, 240,000,000 bushels; Hungary, 114,000,000 bushels; Italy, 128,000,000 bushels; Germany, 112,000,000 bushels; Spain, 96,000,000 bushels; Argentine, 80,000,000 bushels; Canada, 48,000,000 bushels; Australia, 52,000,000 bushels; Belgium, 96,000,000 bushels; Great Britain, 56,000,000 bushels. Dr. Daranyi places his estimate somewhat higher—from 2,469,060,000 to 2,525,820,000 bushels, or from 4 to 5 per cent below last year's output. The *Mark Lane Express* reports that the crop is probably better in Spain, Roumania, Bulgaria and Russia and inferior in the other great producing states.

In this country the wheat crop will be short on account of the failure of the crop in the Northwest. Rains have caused loss and deterioration of the crops in North Dakota and in Northern Minnesota. West and southwest of Minneapolis the crop has been more generally better stacked, but even in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota the loss has been considerable. Yet the Cincinnati *Price Current* thinks the loss has been exaggerated, and that the crop in the last-mentioned states will be large enough to equalize the losses in the Northwest. Kansas will, on the other hand, have an unusually large crop, the estimates running all the way from 85,000,000 to

¹ Contributed by Mr. J. C. Duncan.

100,000,000 bushels. Oklahoma will also give a large crop. What the entire crop of the United States will be is not as yet known. Various estimates have, however, been made. The following, taken from the *American Miller*, are given as final estimates from various authorities: *Cincinnati Price Current*, 550,000,000 bushels; *Snow's Forecast*, 510,000,000 bushels; New York Flour Exchange, 508,000,000 bushels; Regina Flour Mill, 521,000,000 bushels; *Daily Trade Bulletin*, 489,000,000 bushels; Baltimore Produce Exchange, 517,356,000 bushels; *Duluth Record*, 510,000,000 bushels. The *American Miller* estimates the crop at 515,155,571 bushels. In 1899 the Agricultural Department reported a yield of 547,300,000 bushels. It is probable that the crop of 1900 will fall 30,000,000 bushels below this yield of 1869.

The price of wheat is higher this year than it was last. During September, 1899, it ranged from 73 cents to 77½ cents. During September, 1900, the range was 77¾ to 80¾. The outlook for 1900-01 is for a higher price of wheat.

American Stock Market.¹—Beginning with the latter part of December, 1899, the values of American stocks have, with few exceptions, shown a downward tendency. Stock sales have decreased even more than stock values. This is seen from the following table:

Table Showing Range of Prices from January to October, 1899-1900, of Various Railroad and Industrial Stocks. Also, the Latest Quotations.

	1899. Range of Prices.	1900. Range of Prices.	1900. Last Quota- tion. Oct. 6.
Reading Co.	19¾—25	15 — 21½	16
Great Northern Railway . . .	142¼—195	144¾—174½	153
Union Pacific	38½—50¾	44¾—60¾	58¾
Southern Pacific	27 — 44	30¾—43	34
Illinois Central	110 —122	110 —120¼	116
Baltimore & Ohio	43¾—61½	55¼—89¾	70
New York Central	121¾—144¾	125¾—139¾	130
Pennsylvania	122½—142	124¾—142¾	130
New York, New Haven and Hartford	198 —222	207¾—215¾	209
Boston & Maine	170 —205	187 —202½	. .
American Sugar	123¼—182	95¼—137½	117
American Tobacco	88½—229½	84½—111½	91½
American Steel & Wire Co. . .	45 — 72	28½—59¾	34

¹ Contributed by Mr. L. B. Wolf.

Speculative investors were so much alarmed by the panic of December 18, 1899, as to withdraw very largely from the market, and no revival of speculative interest, in spite of strenuous endeavors on the part of leading interests, has been manifested.

The following tables, showing the sales of stock, the stock clearings and the rate of interest on call loans, prove that the difficulty of securing loans has not caused the depression in the stock market (see page 158):

Monthly Stock Clearings.

Month.	1900.	1899.
January	\$7,637,759,375	\$8,503,060,612
February	6,428,007,389	6,991,303,853
March	7,629,066,559	8,737,489,825
April	7,456,064,401	8,291,784,464
May	7,305,763,627	8,388,637,830
June	6,661,932,557	7,514,390,513
July	6,247,278,781	7,123,749,393
August	5,701,231,646	6,939,795,090
Total	\$55,067,104,335	\$62,490,211,680

Monthly Average Call Loan Interest Rate.

	1900.	1899.
January	4½	2¾
February	2½	2¾
March	3½	3 11-16
April	3¼	6½
May	2¾	3¾
June	1¾	2½
July	1¾	4½
August	1¾	3¾
September	1½	5¾

It is not often that such low rates of interest have failed to stimulate speculation. The probable explanation is that the sheep have been so closely sheared that a new crop of wool has not yet had time to grow. The election of McKinley, however, may give to the brokers a new opportunity to gather in the surplus earnings of the adventurous and trustful investor.

Stock Sales.

Month.	Number of Shares.	1900.		Number of Shares.	1899.	
		Par.	Value. Actual.		Par.	Value. Actual.
January . . .	9,843,716	\$946,581,487	\$687,243,018	24,251,983	\$2,350,845,650	\$1,619,520,833
February . .	10,195,392	976,723,925	718,677,567	16,106,235	1,536,370,500	1,190,899,102
March . . .	14,446,782	1,409,933,550	1,101,018,407	17,742,390	1,705,438,450	1,375,265,851
April . . .	14,772,973	1,434,106,700	977,081,461	16,993,626	1,675,038,550	1,431,735,173
May . . .	9,519,473	902,298,900	610,491,418	14,955,899	1,467,563,850	1,234,986,530
June . . .	7,308,687	704,924,650	455,082,364	10,903,793	1,066,513,050	927,954,406
July . . .	6,230,493	599,842,700	401,407,206	8,387,530	820,926,600	708,857,714
August . . .	4,020,654	393,257,750	236,985,469	12,985,345	1,232,066,050	1,075,627,941
Total . . .	76,338,170	\$7,367,669,662	\$5,187,986,910	122,326,801	\$11,854,762,700	\$9,564,847,550

Awards for Social Economy Exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900.—An error occurred in the statement made on page 152 of the September ANNALS concerning the organization of some of the chief features of the Social Economy Exhibit. This should be corrected to read, that Hon. Frederick W. Holls is chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society and that Mr. Veillier is secretary ; also that Mr. Robert W. DeForest is president of the New York State Tenement House Commission, of which Mr. Veillier is also secretary.

The exhibit of charitable institutions, societies and organizations for educational purposes, which was a feature of the Department of Education and Social Economy at the Paris Exposition, was collected by Mr. Homer Folks and Mr. Edward T. Devine, from representative agencies throughout the United States. It consisted of four sections :

I. Institutions for the care of dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children.

II. Hospitals, dispensaries and schools for nurses.

III. Agencies for the relief of the poor in their own homes, including charity organization societies, associations for improving the condition of the poor, public out-door relief, etc.

IV. Educational and supervisory agencies, including the National Conference of Charities and Correction, state boards of charities, etc.

This plan was proposed by Mr. Herbert S. Brown, editor of the *Charities Review*, and was based upon the classification adopted for a series of historical papers now in progress in the *Review*.

As a part of the same plan, Mr. Robert W. Hebbard collected the exhibit for almshouses and homes for the aged, and Mr. T. E. McCarr the exhibit of institutions for the care of the insane. These, however, were for the State of New York only.

It is a matter of some general interest, showing the significant features of American work along these lines, as well as the extent to which the American exhibit received recognition at Paris, to note the awards to American exhibitors in Group XVI, the Department of Social Economy. The following list of awards appeared in the *New York Times* for September 2 :

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

GROUP XVI.

HOWARD J. ROGERS, Director.

GRANDS PRIX.

American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Board of Arbitration, State of Massachusetts, Boston.
Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
Bureau of Factory Inspection, State of New York.

Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Massachusetts.
 Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
 Tenement House Committee, Associated Charities, New York City.
 United States League of Social Building and Loan Associations.
 League for Social Service, New York City.
 National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.
 Nelson Manufacturing Company, Missouri.
 Young Men's Christian Association (collective).
 State Insurance Department, New York (Albany).
 State Banking Department, Albany.
 Banking Department, State of Massachusetts.
 Controller of Currency, Washington, D. C.
 Dawes, Charles G., Washington.
 Willoughby, W. F., Washington, D. C.
 National Fraternal Congress.
 Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.
 Negro Exhibit, Department of Social Economy.
 American Society for the Protection of Animals, New York City.
 American Humane Association, Chicago.
 National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
 State Board of Health, Massachusetts.
 State Bureau of Charities and Correction, Albany.
 State Bureau of Charities, Massachusetts.
 Lunacy Commission, State of New York, Albany.
 St. John's Guild, New York City.
 Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
 Charity Organization Society, New York City.
 Association for Improving Condition of the Poor, New York City.
 Children's Aid Society, New York City.

GOLD MEDALS.

Lowell Textile School, Massachusetts.
 New Bedford Textile School, Massachusetts.
 Gillman, N. P., Meadville, Penn.
 Willoughby, W. F., Washington, D. C.
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Boston, Mass.
 Board of Arbitration, State of New York, Albany.
 International Typographical Union.
 Trades League of Philadelphia.
 Bureau Inspection of Mines, Ohio.
 Bureau Inspection of Mines, Pennsylvania.
 Factory Inspection Bureaus of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota
 and Ohio.
 Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, Washington, D. C.
 Veiller, Lawrence, New York City.
 Harvard Co-operative Society, Cambridge, Mass.
 Institute of Technology, Co-operative Association, Boston, Mass.
 Consumers' League, Philadelphia.
 Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.
 Heinz & Co., Pittsburg.
 Ludlow Manufacturing Company, Boston.
 University of the State of New York, Albany.
 Salvation Army (collective).
 Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
 Insurance Commission, State of Massachusetts.
 Independent Order of Foresters.
 Knights of the Maccabees.
 Knights of Malta.
 Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association.
 Marsh, W., New York City.
 Prudential Life Insurance Company.
 Woodmen of the World.
 Pennsylvania Railroad Savings Department.
 Modern Woodmen of America.
 Ancient Order of United Workmen.
 New Hampshire Savings Bank Department.
 Maine Savings Bank Department.
 Bureaus of Labor of New York State, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illi-
 nois and Wisconsin.
 Tolman, W. H., New York City.

Waterman, Richard, Chicago.
 Young Men's Christian Association of America.
 Abbott, Samuel W.
 Public Baths, New York City.
 Boards of Health of Brookline, Mass.; Cambridge, Mass.; Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Providence.
 State Boards of Health of California and Illinois.
 Board of Health, Boston.
 State Boards of Health of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.
 J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City.
 H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia.
 Park, Davis & Co., Detroit.
 Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
 Standard Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg.
 Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, N. J.
 Street-Cleaning Department, New York City.
 Loomis Sanitarium, New York.
 Public Charities, City of Boston.
 Charities Associations, City of Boston.
 State Bureaus of Charities of Michigan, California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.
 Lunacy Commission, State of Massachusetts, Boston.
 National Association, Charities and Corrections.
 School for the Blind, Overbrook, Penn.
 Folks, Homer, New York City.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.
 St. Mary's Hospital for Children, New York City.
 Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.
 Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.
 Boston City Hospital, Boston.
 Hospital for Aged and Married Couples, Boston.
 Institution for the Assistance of Children, Glenmills, Penn.
 Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.
 New York Institution for the Deaf, New York City.
 Society for the Assistance of Children, Boston.
 Devine, Edward T., New York City.
 Five Points House of Industry, New York City.
 Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn.
 State Charities Aid Association, New York City.
 Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.
 Association for Improving Condition of Poor, Brooklyn.

SILVER MEDALS.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
 Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy.
 State Boards of Arbitration of Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin.
 Macular Parker Company, Boston.
 Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.
 Singer Manufacturing Company, New York City.
 Southern Railway Company, New York.
 Stone, publisher, Chicago.
 Vermont Marble Company, Laird, Norton Company.
 Draper Company, Limited.
 Lucas, John & Co.
 American Waltham Watch Company.
 Briar Cliff, Manor Farms.
 Brownell Manufacturing Company, Rochester.
 Cleveland Hardware Company, Cleveland.
 Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester.
 Ferris Brothers Company, Newark.
 Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence.
 Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago.
 Sherwin Williams Company, Cleveland.
 John Wanamaker, New York.
 J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn.
 Ancient Order of Hibernians.
 Illinois Central Railroad.
 Order of Scottish Clans.

Procter & Gamble.
 Royal Arcanum.
 United American Mechanics.
 Home Circle.
 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Relief Association.
 Chicago and Burlington Railroad Relief Association.
 Lehigh Valley Railroad Relief Association.
 Pittsburg Western Railroad Relief Association.
 State Bureaus of Labor in Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Mis-
 souri, California, Michigan, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, North
 Carolina, Maine, Minnesota, Colorado, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Virginia,
 West Virginia, North Dakota, Tennessee, Kentucky, Montana and New
 Hampshire.
 American Public Health Association.
 Humane Education Association, Boston.
 Public Baths, Boston and Brookline.
 Boards of Health in Baltimore, Buffalo, Charleston, N. C.; Cincinnati,
 Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, St.
 Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., and Worcester, Mass.
 State Boards of Health of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana,
 Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New
 Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Wisconsin.
 Cremation Society, Philadelphia.
 New Jersey State Milk Commission.
 Michigan State Milk Commission.
 Pecone Laboratories.
 Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder.
 Sanitarium Gabriels, Adirondacks.
 Sharon Sanitarium, Sharon, Mass.
 Department of Streets, Boston and New York.
 Public Charities, Worcester, Mass.
 Asylum for the Poor, Tewksbury, Mass.
 Charities Association, Baltimore.
 State Board of Charities and Corrections, Colorado.
 Bureaus of Charities and Corrections of District of Columbia and State
 of Minnesota.
 State Bureaus of Charities and Corrections of Missouri, New Hampshire
 and Rhode Island.
 State Bureaus of Charities of Connecticut and New Jersey.
 School for the Deaf, Omaha, Neb.
 Isabella Heinath, New York.
 Society for the Assistance of Children, Philadelphia.
 St. Vincent de Paul's Hospital, New York City.
 Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.
 St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.
 Catholic Protectory, New York City.
 Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.
 Massachusetts Farm School.
 The Lyman School, Massachusetts.

BRONZE MEDALS.

The Chicago Record.
 Board of Arbitration.
 J. H. Flickenger & Co., San José.
 Locomotive Engineering, New York.
 Ores and Metals, Denver.
 Remington Standard Typewriter.
 McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.
 Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Relief Department.
 Independent Order of Rechabites.
 Knights of the Golden Eagle.
 Pittsburg Junction Railroad Relief Department.
 United Ancient Order of Druids.
 American Association of Climatology, Philadelphia.
 Dr. W. B. Atkinson.
 Public Charities of Brockton, Mass.; Fairhaven, Mass.; Natick, Mass.,
 and Akron, Ohio.
 Charities Associations of Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Janes-
 ville, Wis.; Oakland, Cal.; Pueblo, Cal., and Wilmington, Del.

State Bureaus of Public Charities of Iowa, Kansas, Maine and Maryland.
 State Bureaus of Charities of Nebraska and Tennessee.
 Keen, Dora, Philadelphia.
 Charity Organization Societies of Connecticut, Colorado, District of
 Columbia, New Haven and Maine.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.
 Bureau of American Republics, Washington.
 Agricultural Commission, State of Louisiana.
 Board of Arbitration, State of Connecticut.
 Delema Mercer Mines Company, Utah.
 C. A. Dockham & Co., Boston.
 Dungan, Hood & Co., Philadelphia.
 Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y.
 Engineering News Publishing Company.
 Fostoria Glass Company, West Virginia.
 Hires Turner Company.
 Hocking Valley Railroad.
 Illinois Steel Company.
 Real Estate Loan Association of Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Baton
 Rouge, Boston, Lansing, Jefferson City, New York City, Madison, Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 Charles A. Schieren, Brooklyn.
 Standard Varnish Works, New York.
 Triumph Ice Machine Company.
 Sebattus Co-operative Association.
 Ishpeming Co-operative Association.
 James W. Tuffts, Mutual Aid Society, Boston.
 Co-operative Store Company, Silver Lake, Mass.
 Cypress Lawn Cemetery Company.